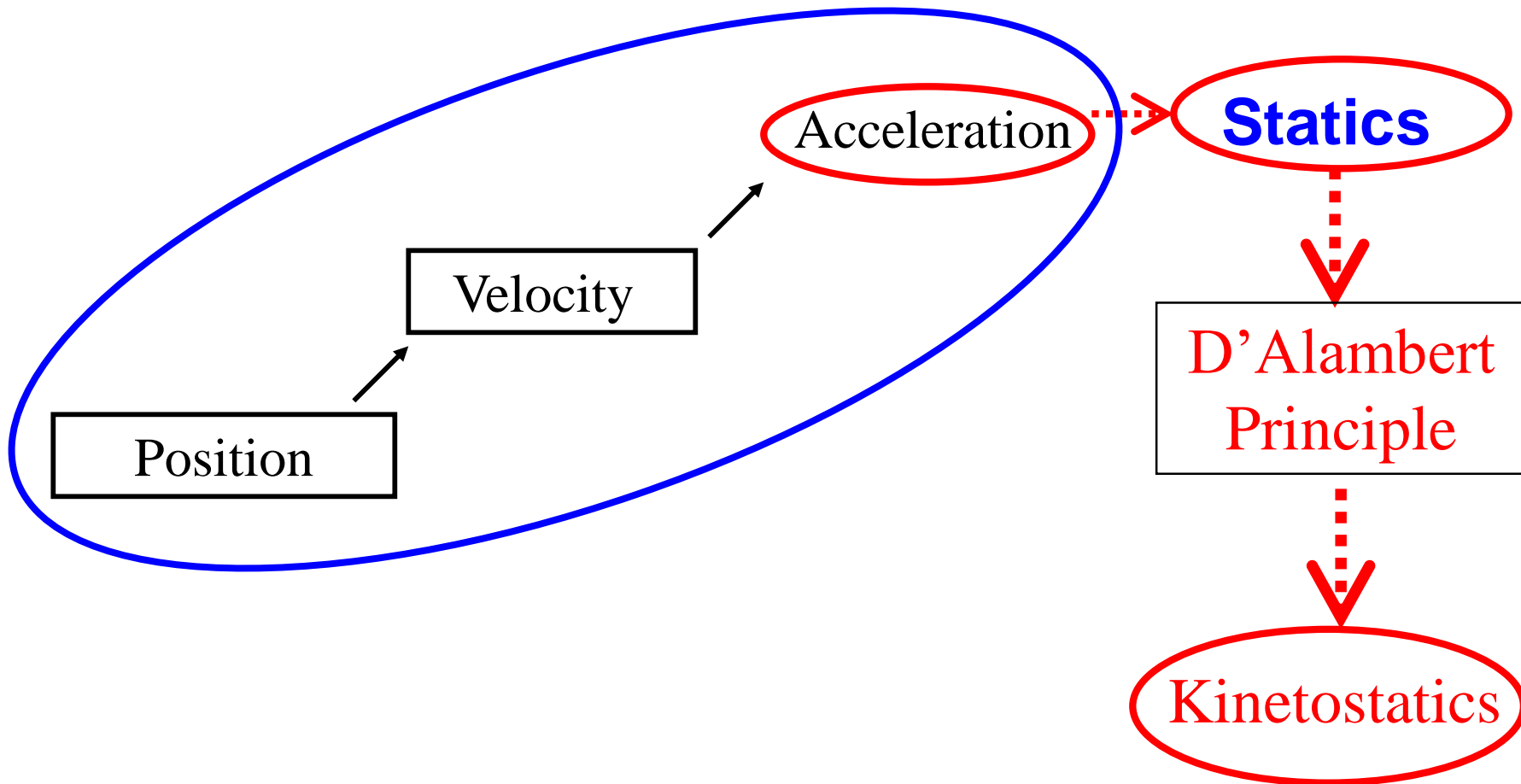


Kinetostatics analysis of Four-bar mechanism

Homework support notes
2021-2022

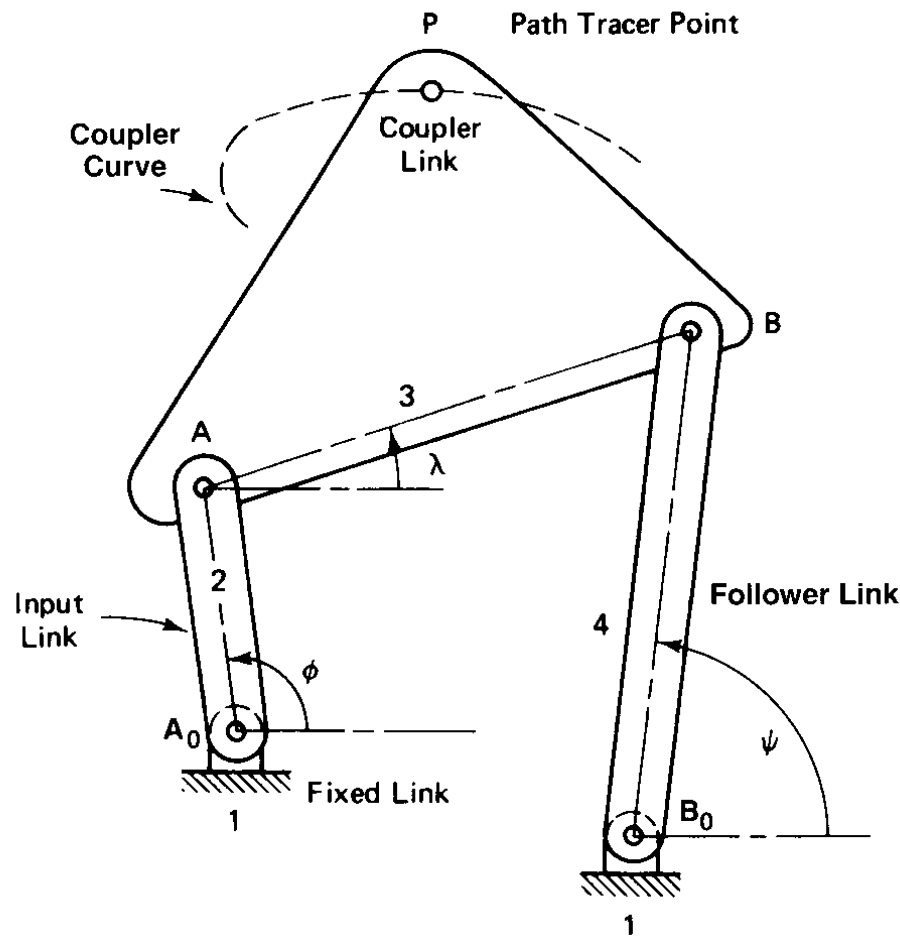
Kinetostatic analysis roadmap

Kinematics



Four-Bar Linkage

- Simplest closed-loop linkage; consists of three **moving** links, one **fixed** link (1), and four revolute (pin) joints.
- Primary links are called: the **input** link (connected to power source) denoted by (2), the **output** or **follower** link (4), and **coupler** or **floating** link (3). The latter “couples” the input to the output link.
- Points as P on the coupler link generally trace out **sixth order** algebraic coupler curves.



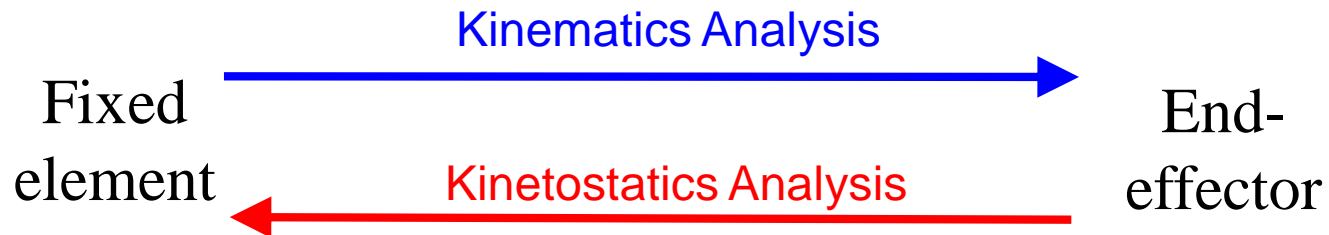
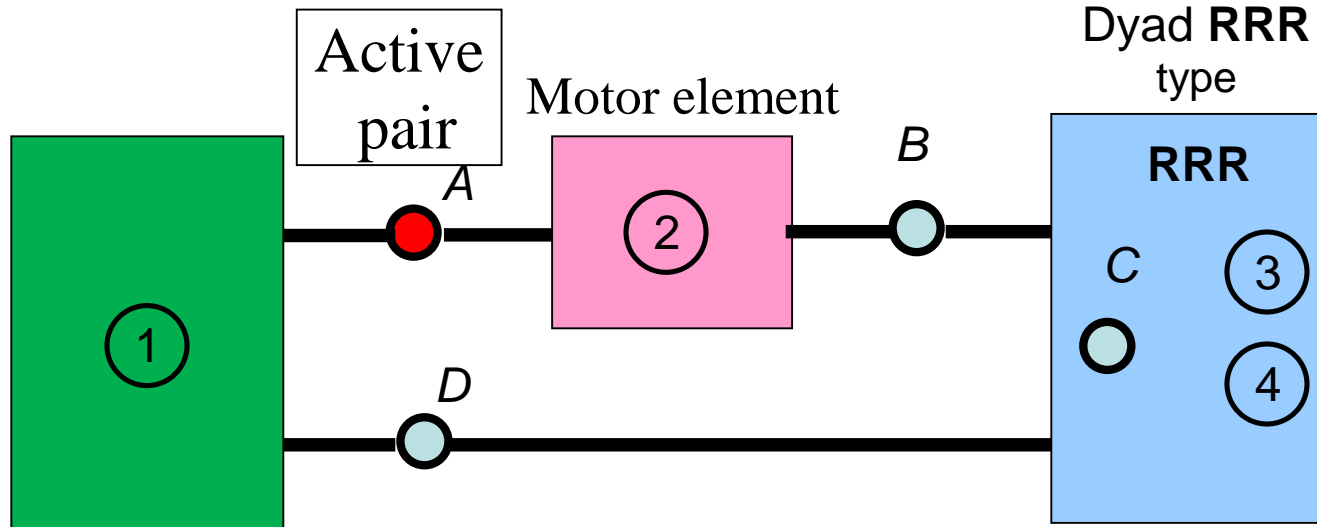
$$M_3 = 3m - 2l_p - h_p = 3 \times 3 - 2 \times 4 - 0 = 1$$

Number of independent loops: $N = l_p - n + 1 = l_p - m = 4 - 3 = 1$

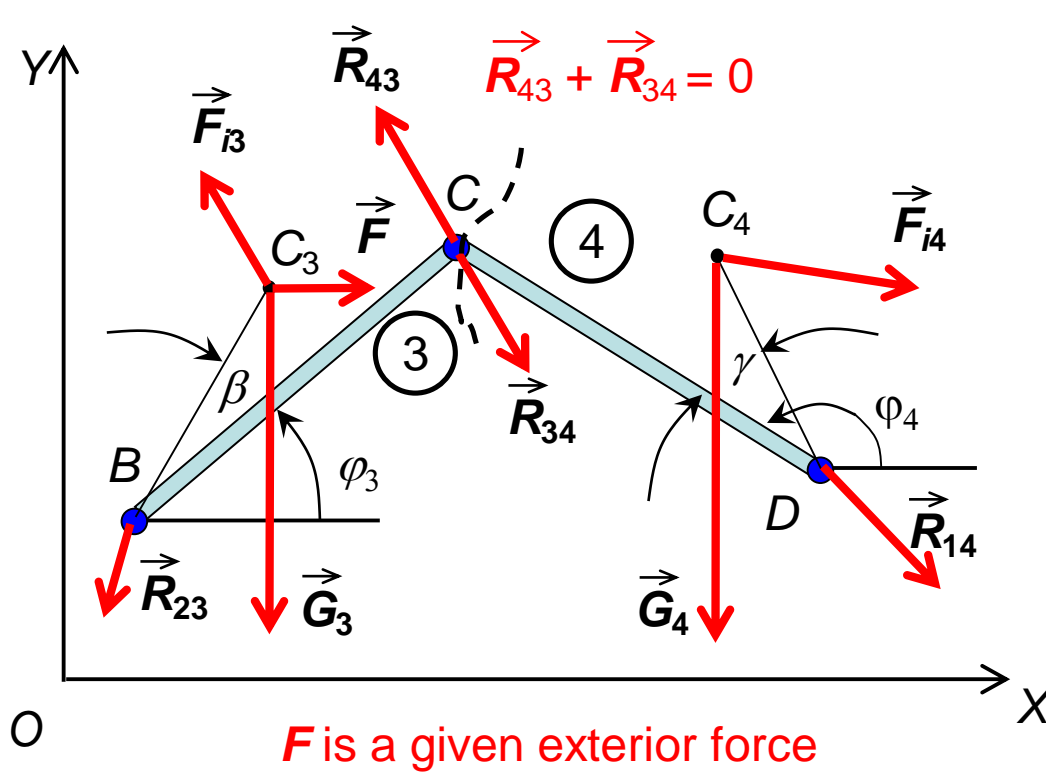
Observation: n is the total number of elements

Four-bar mechanism

Multipolar scheme (graph)



Kinetostatic analysis of Dyad - RRR type



$$\begin{cases} X_{C_3} = X_B + BC_3 \cos(\varphi_3 + \beta) \\ Y_{C_3} = Y_B + BC_3 \sin(\varphi_3 + \beta) \end{cases}$$

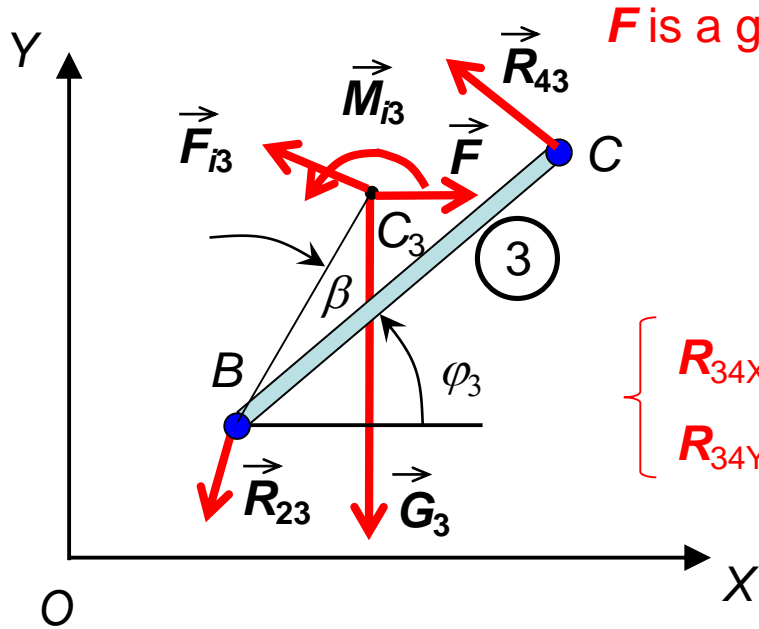
$$\begin{cases} X_{C_4} = X_D + DC_4 \cos(\varphi_4 - \gamma) \\ Y_{C_4} = Y_D + DC_4 \sin(\varphi_4 - \gamma) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{C_3X} = v_{BX} - BC_3 \omega_3 \sin(\varphi_3 + \beta) \\ v_{C_3Y} = v_{BY} + BC_3 \omega_3 \cos(\varphi_3 + \beta) \\ v_{C_4X} = v_{DX} - DC_4 \omega_4 \sin(\varphi_4 - \gamma) \\ v_{C_4Y} = v_{DY} + DC_4 \omega_4 \cos(\varphi_4 - \gamma) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{C_3X} = a_{BX} - BC_3 (\varepsilon_3 \sin(\varphi_3 + \beta) + \omega_3^2 \cos(\varphi_3 + \beta)) \\ a_{C_3Y} = a_{BY} + BC_3 (\varepsilon_3 \cos(\varphi_3 + \beta) - \omega_3^2 \sin(\varphi_3 + \beta)) \\ a_{C_4X} = a_{DX} - DC_4 (\varepsilon_4 \sin(\varphi_4 - \gamma) + \omega_4^2 \cos(\varphi_4 - \gamma)) \\ a_{C_4Y} = a_{DY} + DC_4 (\varepsilon_4 \cos(\varphi_4 - \gamma) - \omega_4^2 \sin(\varphi_4 - \gamma)) \end{cases}$$

And where are needed too the axial inertial moments with respect to centres of masses of elements: I_2 , I_3 and I_4

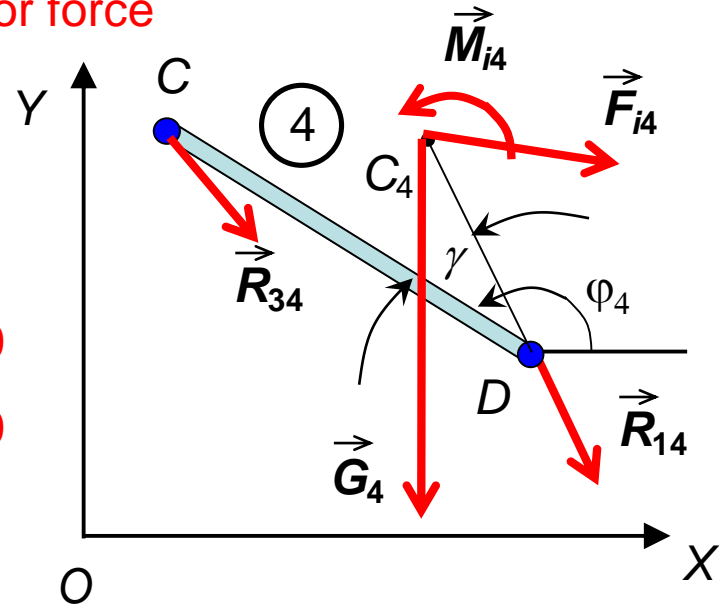
Kinetostatic analysis of Dyad - RRR type



$$\begin{cases} R_{34X} + R_{43X} = 0 \\ R_{34Y} + R_{43Y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{G}_3 + \vec{F} + \vec{R}_{23} + \vec{R}_{43} + \vec{F}_i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F + R_{23X} + R_{43X} - m_3 a_{C3X} = 0 \\ R_{23Y} + R_{43Y} - m_3 (g + a_{C3Y}) = 0 \end{cases}$$



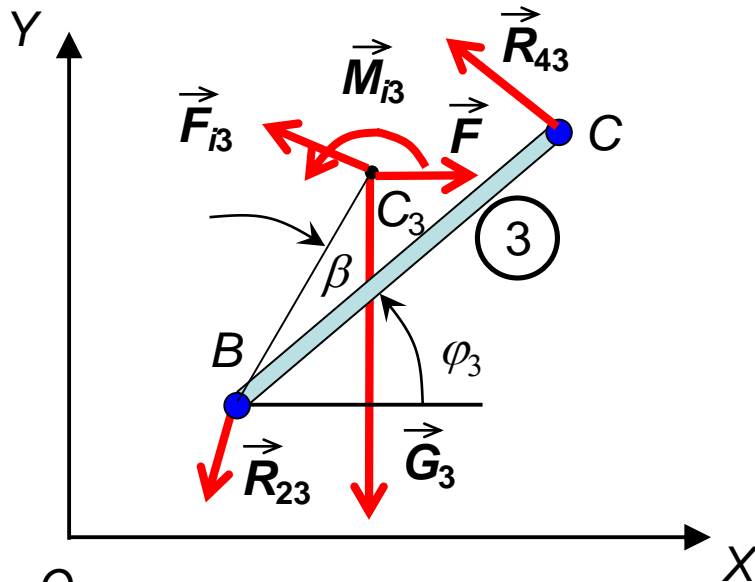
$$\vec{G}_4 + \vec{R}_{14} + \vec{R}_{34} + \vec{F}_i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} R_{14X} + R_{34X} - m_4 a_{C4X} = 0 \\ R_{14Y} + R_{34Y} - m_4 (g + a_{C4Y}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Equilibrium of moments equations:

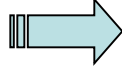
$$\begin{cases} R_{23Y} (X_B - X_{C3}) - R_{23X} (Y_B - Y_{C3}) + R_{43Y} (X_C - X_{C3}) - R_{43X} (Y_C - Y_{C3}) + M_{i3} = 0 \\ R_{14Y} (X_D - X_{C4}) - R_{14X} (Y_D - Y_{C4}) + R_{34Y} (X_C - X_{C4}) - R_{34X} (Y_C - Y_{C4}) + M_{i4} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Kinetostatic analysis of Dyad - RRR type

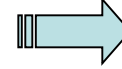


O

$$\begin{cases} R_{34X} + R_{43X} = 0 \\ R_{34Y} + R_{43Y} = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} R_{34X} = -R_{43X} \\ R_{34Y} = -R_{43Y} \end{cases}$$

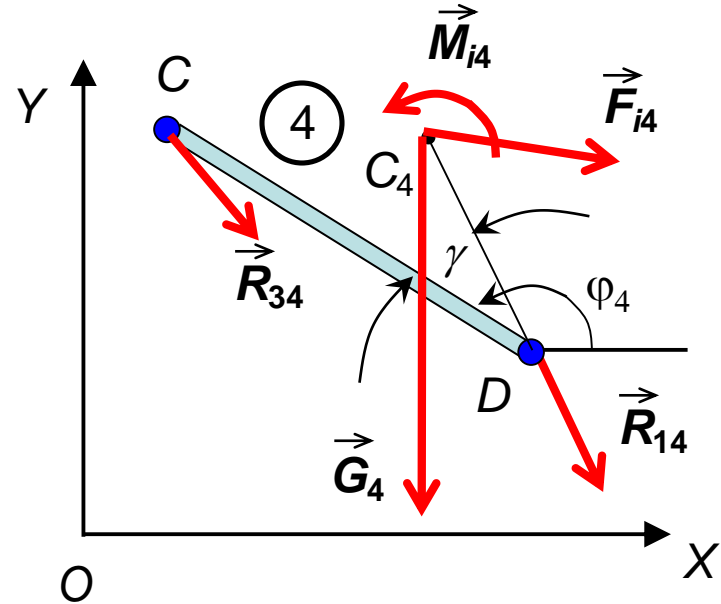


$$\begin{cases} R_{14X} - R_{43X} - m_4 a_{C4X} = 0 \\ R_{14Y} - R_{43Y} - m_4 (g + a_{C4Y}) = 0 \\ R_{23X} + R_{43X} - m_3 a_{C3X} + F = 0 \\ R_{23Y} + R_{43Y} - m_3 (g + a_{C3Y}) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} R_{23Y} (X_B - X_{C3}) - R_{23X} (Y_B - Y_{C3}) + R_{43Y} (X_C - X_{C3}) - R_{43X} (Y_C - Y_{C3}) - I_3 \varepsilon_3 = 0 \\ R_{14Y} (X_D - X_{C4}) - R_{14X} (Y_D - Y_{C4}) - R_{43Y} (X_C - X_{C4}) + R_{43X} (Y_C - Y_{C4}) - I_4 \varepsilon_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

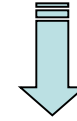
6 linear equations with 6 unknowns



O

Kinetostatic analysis of Dyad - RRR type

$$\begin{cases} R_{34X} + R_{43X} = 0 \\ R_{34Y} + R_{43Y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{34X} = -R_{43X} \\ R_{34Y} = -R_{43Y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{14X} - R_{43X} - m_4 a_{C4X} = 0 \\ R_{14Y} - R_{43Y} - m_4 (g + a_{C4Y}) = 0 \end{cases}$$



and

$$\begin{cases} R_{23X} + R_{43X} - m_3 a_{C3X} + F = 0 \\ R_{23Y} + R_{43Y} - m_3 (g + a_{C3Y}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{23X} = R_{43X} + m_3 a_{C3X} - F = 0 \\ R_{23Y} = R_{43Y} + m_3 (g + a_{C3Y}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

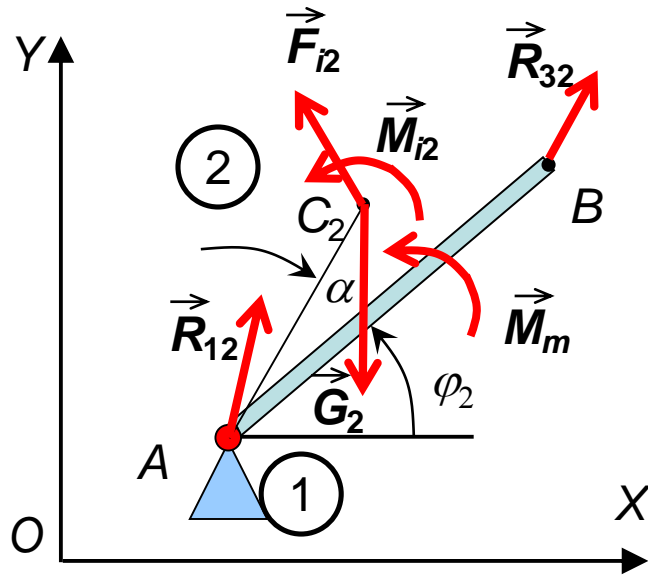


$$\begin{cases} R_{23Y} (X_B - X_{C3}) - R_{23X} (Y_B - Y_{C3}) + R_{43Y} (X_C - X_{C3}) - R_{43X} (Y_C - Y_{C3}) - I_3 \varepsilon_3 = 0 \\ R_{14Y} (X_D - X_{C4}) - R_{14X} (Y_D - Y_{C4}) - R_{43Y} (X_C - X_{C4}) + R_{43X} (Y_C - Y_{C4}) - I_4 \varepsilon_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$R_{43X}, R_{43Y} \Rightarrow R_{34X}, R_{34Y}, R_{14X}, R_{14Y}, R_{23X}, R_{23Y}$$

Kinetostatic analysis of motor element



$$\begin{cases} X_{C_2} = X_A + AC_2 \cos(\varphi_2 + \alpha) \\ Y_{C_2} = Y_A + AC_2 \sin(\varphi_2 + \alpha) \end{cases}$$

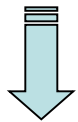
$$\begin{cases} v_{C_2X} = -AC_2 \omega_2 \sin(\varphi_2 + \alpha) \\ v_{C_2Y} = AC_2 \omega_2 \cos(\varphi_2 + \alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{C_2X} = -AC_2 \omega_2^2 \cos(\varphi_2 + \alpha) \\ a_{C_2Y} = -AC_2 \omega_2^2 \sin(\varphi_2 + \alpha) \end{cases} \quad \text{when } \varepsilon_2 = 0$$

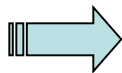
$$\vec{G}_2 + \vec{R}_{12} + \vec{R}_{32} + \vec{F}_{i2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} R_{12X} + R_{32X} - m_2 a_{C_2X} = 0 \\ R_{12Y} + R_{32Y} - m_2 (g + a_{C_2Y}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

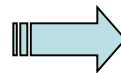
$$\vec{R}_{32} + \vec{R}_{23} = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} R_{32X} + R_{23X} = 0 \\ R_{32Y} + R_{23Y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

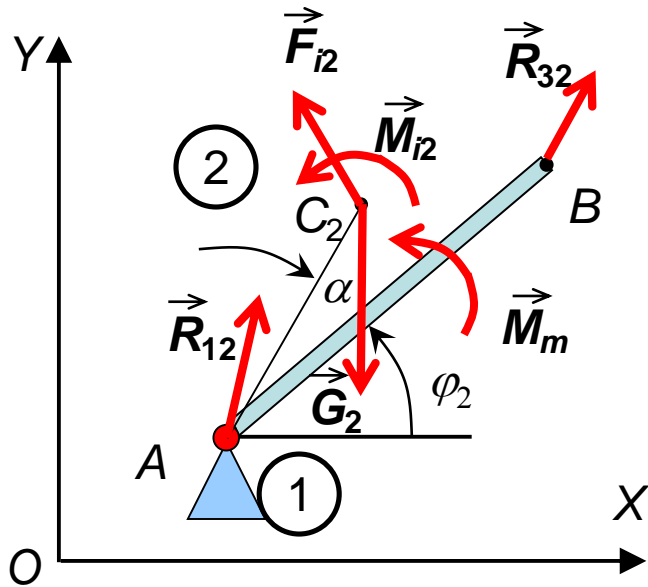


$$\begin{cases} R_{32X} = -R_{23X} \\ R_{32Y} = -R_{23Y} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} R_{12X} = R_{23X} + m_2 a_{C_2X} \\ R_{12Y} = R_{23Y} + m_2 (g + a_{C_2Y}) \end{cases}$$

Kinetostatic analysis of motor element (motor moment computation)

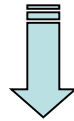


R_{23X} , R_{23Y} are known from
previous computation

$$\begin{cases} R_{32X} = - R_{23X} \\ R_{32Y} = - R_{23Y} \end{cases}$$

Equilibrium equation of moments:

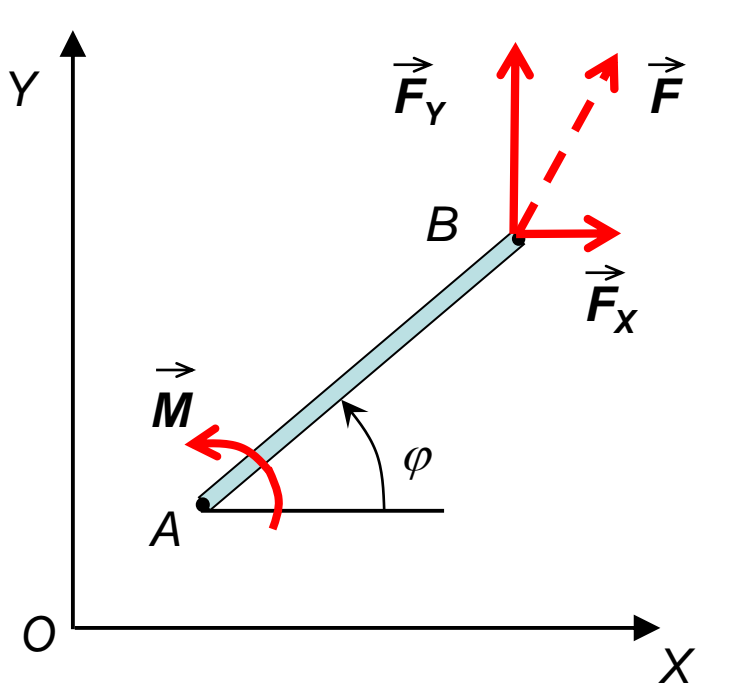
$$M_m + R_{32Y} (X_B - X_A) - R_{32X} (Y_B - Y_A) - m_2 (a_{C2Y} + g) (X_{C2} - X_A) + m_2 a_{C2X} (Y_{C2} - Y_A) + M_{i2}^A = 0$$



$$M_m = R_{32X} (Y_B - Y_A) - R_{32Y} (X_B - X_A) - m_2 a_{C2X} (Y_{C2} - Y_A) + m_2 (a_{C2Y} + g) (X_{C2} - X_A) + I_2^A \varepsilon_2$$

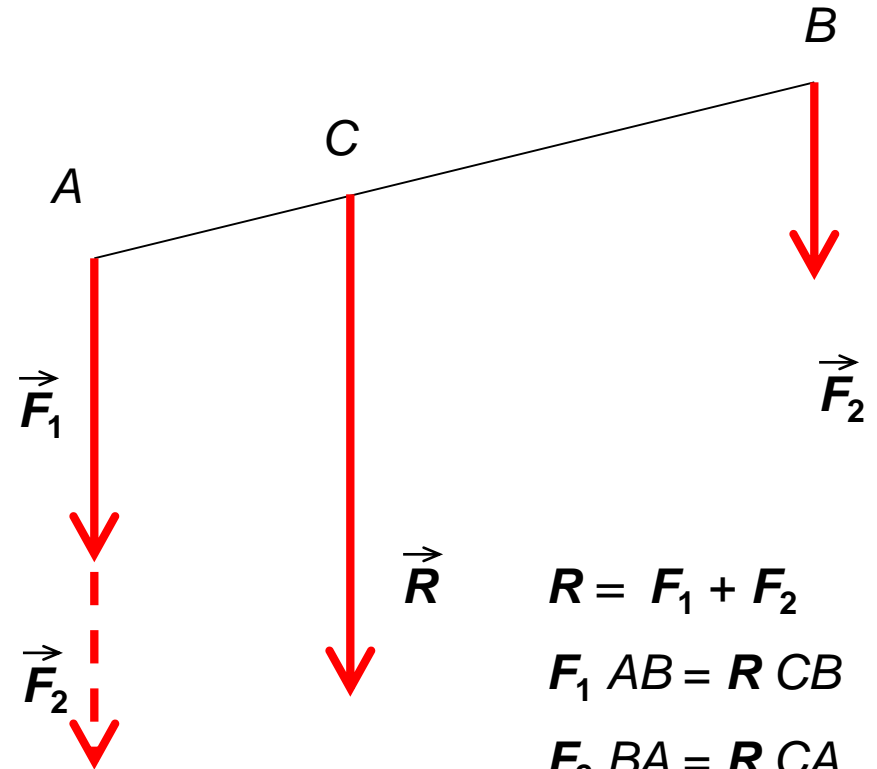
$$I_2^A = I_2 + m_2 AC_2^2$$

Basic Mechanics



$$M_F^A = F_Y (X_B - X_A) - F_X (Y_B - Y_A)$$

Momentum of a force \vec{F} which is acting in a point B , with respect to a point A , other than origin O



$$\begin{aligned} R &= F_1 + F_2 \\ F_1 AB &= R CB \\ F_2 BA &= R CA \end{aligned}$$

Composition in point C of parallel forces \vec{F}_1 and \vec{F}_2 which are acting in points A and B respectively (A , B and C collinear)